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PATENT APPLICATION
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 10001921-1

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Patent Application Transmittal Letter

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing under 37 CFR 1.53(b) is a(n): ☒ Utility () Design
(X) original patent application,
() continuation-in-part application

INVENTOR(S): Robert Cazier et al

TITLE: Dark Signal Closed Loop Thermal Control For Digital Imaging Systems

Enclosed are:

- (X) The Declaration and Power of Attorney. (X) signed () unsigned or partially signed
(X) 1 sheets of drawings (one set) () Associate Power of Attorney
() Form PTO-1449 (X) Information Disclosure Statement and Form PTO-1449
() Priority document(s) () (Other) (fee \$)

CLAIMS AS FILED BY OTHER THAN A SMALL ENTITY				
(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) TOTALS
TOTAL CLAIMS	9 — 20	0	X \$18	\$ 0
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	2 — 3	0	X \$78	\$ 0
ANY MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS	0		\$260	\$ 0
BASIC FEE: Design \$310.00); Utility \$690.00)				\$ 690
TOTAL FILING FEE				\$ 690
OTHER FEES				\$
TOTAL CHARGES TO DEPOSIT ACCOUNT				\$ 690

Charge \$ 690 to Deposit Account 08-2025. At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account 08-2025 pursuant to 37 CFR 1.25. Additionally please charge any fees to Deposit Account 08-2025 under 37 CFR 1.16, 1.17, 1.19, 1.20 and 1.21. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

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Date of Deposit 6/9/00

I hereby certify that this is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

By Laura M. Clark
Typed Name: **Laura M. Clark**

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Cazier et al

By Steven L Webb

Steven L Webb

Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)

Reg. No. **44,395**

Date: 6/9/00

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Dark signal closed loop thermal control for digital imaging systems

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The field of this invention is a digital camera and more specifically a digital camera that measures its internal temperature using the dark current of the photo detector. Using the temperature information the digital camera controls its internal temperature by selectively shutting down or slowing down heat generating components.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Digital cameras typically have a lens system, a photo detector (typically a charged coupled device CCD), a microprocessor, a display device (typically a liquid crystal display), a storage device, an image processing device (typically an ASIC or a
15 DSP) and other components. Typically most of these components generate heat when operating. Some components generate more heat than other components.

 The photo detectors used in typical digital cameras are sensitive to temperature. One of these sensitivities for the photo detector is the generation of noise. The higher the temperature of the photo detector the more noise that is created
20 by the photo detector. When the temperature gets higher than some threshold temperature, the image created by the digital camera becomes visibly degraded. Other components in the digital camera are also sensitive to temperature, for example the analog-to-digital (A-to-D) converters, the liquid crystal display (LCD), the microprocessor, and the lens system.

25 Because of these temperature sensitivities, digital cameras may be programmed to control the temperature inside the camera by shutting down components that generate heat. Two methods are currently used to decide when to

shut down heat generating components. The first method measures the total time that the components have been running. After some preset time, the heat generating components are turned off. This method does not take into account the temperature of the environment in which the camera is being used. Digital cameras are used in a wide variety of temperature conditions ranging from very hot on a summer day to very cold on a winter's day. When the camera is being used on a cold winter day the heat generating components may be shut down well before the photo detector of the camera gets too hot. Another problem with this method is camera cycling. When the user shuts the camera off and then restarts the camera within a short time (camera cycling) the total time measured for a heat-generating component may be reset. When the camera cycling time is shorter than the preset time, the heat-generating component will never be shut off.

The second method measures the inside temperature of the digital camera with a thermal couple. When the temperature measured by the thermal couple reaches a threshold value the camera either shuts down or slows down some heat generating components or the camera warns the user. This method has three problems. The first problem is that a thermal couple costs money. The second problem is that the thermal couple takes up room inside the camera. The third problem is that distance or various other internal structures will typically thermally separate the thermal couple from the photo detector. Due to this thermal separation the thermal couple does not give an accurate reading of the temperature of the photo detector. The photo detector is one of the most thermal sensitive components in digital imaging systems so it is important to accurately determine the temperature of the photo detector.

There is a need for a digital imaging system that can accurately and inexpensively determine and control the temperature of the photo detector.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A system for thermal control in a digital imaging device can improve the performance of the digital imaging system. The dark current from the photosensor is used to measure the temperature of the photo detector. The digital processing system can use the temperature information to control heat generation by selectively shutting down heat generating components.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The figure shows a block diagram of a system for temperature control in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A system for thermal control in a digital imaging device can improve the performance of the digital imaging system. Digital imaging systems such as digital cameras and scanners typically have a photo detector to convert the image of the object into electronic form. Typically the photo detector in digital cameras and scanners are charged coupled devices (CCD). Scanners have linear arrays of photo detector and digital cameras have area arrays of photo detectors. The output of a photo detector is made up of two components. The main component is a signal that is proportional to the intensity of light hitting each photo detector element, integrated over a fixed time. There is also a leakage current component. The leakage current component is commonly known as dark current because the photo detector produces the leakage current even in the absence of light. The dark current is the charge accumulated on the photo detector during a fixed time, typically the same time that is

used for the normal exposure plus readout time. The dark current is dependent on the temperature of the photo detector. Typically the dark current will double for every 7 – 8 degree C change in temperature. Once the dark current for a photo detector at a given temperature is known, the present temperature of the photo detector can be determined. For example, when a photo detector has a dark current of 10 milliamps at 25 degrees C, the temperature of the photo detector when the dark current is 20 milliamps could be determined by the formula $T_c = \frac{8I_c}{2I_B} + T_B$. Where T_c is the present temperature, I_c is the present dark current, I_B is the known dark current at the given temperature T_B . The temperature of the photo detector is 33 degrees C when the dark current is 20 milliamps ($33 = ((8*20)/(2*10)) + 25$).

Typically the image signal created by the photo detector is converted to digital form using an analog-to-digital converter. The digital signal can then be manipulated or measured by the processor inside the camera. The dark current can be converted with the same analog-to-digital converter that is used to convert the image signal.

Once the dark current has been converted into digital form the processor can measure the dark current. The dark current can be created in a digital camera by either having pixels on the photo detector that are permanently covered by an opaque material or taking a measurement when the shutter is closed. The dark current can be created in a scanner with pixels on the photo detector that are permanently covered or by taking a measurement with the carriage under the top cover of the scanner. To determine the dark current at a known temperature the digital imaging system can be placed in a chamber at a known temperature or an auxiliary thermometer can be temporarily placed onto the system while a dark current measurement is done. This measured dark current at a known temperature is stored for later use.

The figure shows a flow chart of one embodiment of the present invention.

The first step is to measure the dark current of the photo-sensor at a known temperature and save that information away for use at a later time (102). Once the digital imaging system is in use the dark current can be measured on a periodic basis

5 (104). When the measured dark current is above a threshold current the performance of a heat-generating component can be altered by shutting down (108) or slowing down the component. The threshold for the dark current can correspond to the highest temperature at which the photo-sensor should be operated. When all of the potential heat generating components have been shut down, the digital imaging device could

10 warn the user that the digital imaging system is too hot. The user could be presented with a choice of continuing to use the digital imaging system with a reduction in quality or not using the digital imaging system until a cooler temperature has been reached.

The foregoing description of the present invention has been presented for

15 purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed, and other modifications and variations may be possible in light of the above teachings. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention in

20 various embodiments and various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the appended claims be construed to include other alternative embodiments of the invention except insofar as limited by the prior art.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1) A digital imaging system comprising:

- 2 a photo detector;
- an analog-to-digital converter to convert the dark current from the photo
- 4 detector;
- a processor that measures the dark current and controls the temperature of the
- 6 photo detector, based on the dark current measurement.

2) The digital imaging system of claim 1 where the photo detector is a CCD.

3) The digital imaging system of claim 1 where the photo detector is a CMOS

- 2 detector.

4) The digital imaging system of claim 1 where the control of the temperature is done

- 2 by altering the performance of at least one heat generating component of the digital
- imaging system.

5) A method for thermal control of a digital imaging system comprising the steps of:

- 2 measuring the dark current of a photo detector;
- controlling the temperature of the digital imaging system based on the
- 4 measured dark current.

6) The method in claim 5 where the control of the temperature is done by altering the
2 performance of at least one heat generating component of the digital imaging system.

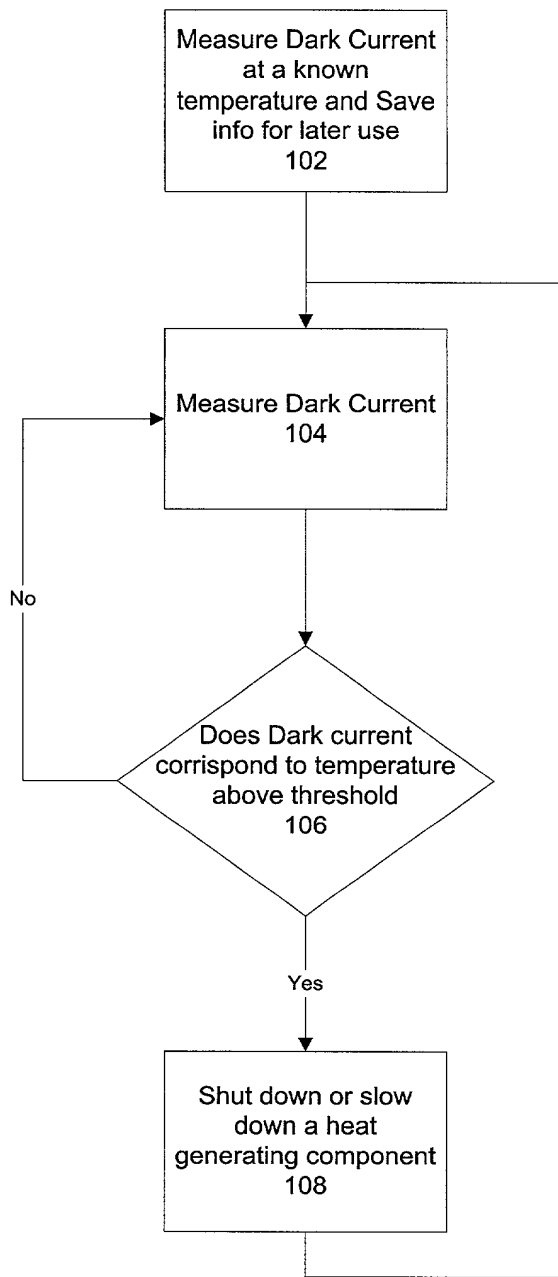
7) The method of claim 5 where photo detector is a CCD.

8) The method of claim 5 further comprising the steps of:
2 converting the dark current measurement into temperature information.

9) The method of Claim 5 further comprising the steps of:
2 measuring the dark current of the photo-sensor at a known temperature and
storing the measured dark current for later use.

[illegible]

5 heat generating components.



The Figure

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
FOR PATENT APPLICATIONATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 10001921-1

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence/post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Dark Signal Closed Loop Thermal Control For Digital Imaging Systems

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

() was filed on _____ as US Application Serial No. or PCT International Application
Number _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understood the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment(s) referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

Foreign Application(s) and/or Claim of Foreign Priority

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code Section 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor(s) certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor(s) certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE FILED	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119
N/A			YES: _____ NO: _____
			YES: _____ NO: _____

Provisional Application

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

APPLICATION SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE
N/A	

U. S. Priority Claim

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

APPLICATION SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	STATUS (patented/pending/abandoned)
N/A		

POWER OF ATTORNEY:

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Customer Number **022879**Place Customer
Number Bar Code
Label hereSend Correspondence to:
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, Colorado 80528-9599**Direct Telephone Calls To:****Steven L Webb**
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Inventor's Signature

Date

6-8-00

**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
FOR PATENT APPLICATION (continued)**

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 10001921-1

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Date

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6/8/00
Date

Full Name of # 4 joint inventor: _____ Citizenship: _____

Residence: _____

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Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Full Name of # 5 joint inventor: _____ Citizenship: _____

Residence: _____

Post Office Address: _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Full Name of # 6 joint inventor: _____ Citizenship: _____

Residence: _____

Post Office Address: _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Full Name of # 7 joint inventor: _____ Citizenship: _____

Residence: _____

Post Office Address: _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Full Name of # 8 joint inventor: _____ Citizenship: _____

Residence: _____

Post Office Address: _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____